

later in a folded leaf, becoming fully grown in August or September when it spins a large, smooth, tough, brownish cocoon in a fork of a twig of its foodplant. The moth emerges the following year. The only *Salix* recorded as a foodplant appears to be *S. hastata* but probably it feeds on other montane species as well. *It is notable that *Salix hastata* has been introduced in large quantities from continental nurserymen in recent years and is now widespread in gardens: there is thus a possibility that *C. coffeella* has been introduced with this plant, but in view of the remoteness of the place of capture it seems more likely that it belongs to our original arctic-alpine fauna and has been overlooked until now.

There were no sallows immediately near the rock where the moth was found, but *Salix aurita* grows commonly as a small bush along the burns and *S. repens* is a common species there, at least in the lower glen. Glen Callater has almost all Scottish species of *Salix* growing in it, including the rarer upland species in the upper glen, but the species most like *S. hastata* in form and habit, and which is known from the lower glen where the moth was found, is *S. repens*, and it may be that it would be worth searching that species for larvae first.

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*Lt. Col. A. M. Emmet has kindly informed us that the Hering herbarium at the British Museum (Natural History) includes mines on *Salix arbuscula* only. This *Salix* species has not been recorded from Glen Callater but has been recorded rarely elsewhere in the Cairngorms.

COLEOPHORA SERRATELLA L.: A PREVIOUSLY UNRECORDED FOODPLANT. — On 25th. May 1983 in West Wood, near Winchester, VC 11, I noticed some leaves on a *Salix caprea* showing signs of being eaten by a Coleophorid larva and on searching found not the expected and easily recognised cases of *Coleophora viminitella* Zell. or *Coleophora albidella* D. & S. but two plain short cases. The larvae continued to feed on *S. caprea* for about a further 10 days, then fixed and produced in the latter part of June, adults which appeared to be *Coleophora serratella* L., and I have subsequently dissected one to confirm this. Emmet (1979) in "A Guide to the smaller British Lepidoptera" gives *Alnus glutinosa*, *Betula*, *Corylus* or *Ulmus*; occasionally on *Sorbus aucuparia*, *S. aria* and *Carpinus* and I am unable to find reference to foodplants other than these in other literature, so this appears to be the only record of *S. caprea* as a foodplant for *C. serratella*. — COL. D. H. STERLING, "Tangmere", 2 Hampton Lane, Winchester, Hants SO22 5LF.